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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/659,723	09/10/2003	Hirotooshi Fujisawa	S1459.70063US00	3901

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EXAMINER

GOKHALE, SAMEER K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/659,723	<b>Applicant(s)</b> FUJISAWA, HIROTOSHI	
	<b>Examiner</b> Sameer K. Gokhale	<b>Art Unit</b> 2673	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-7, 10-14, 20-28 and 34-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 8, 9, 15-19 and 29-33 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 34, the phrase " image formation means for forming an image of an object positioned remotely from said display section" on lines 2-3 renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether it is the image formation means, the image, or the object that is positioned remotely from the display section.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 5-7, 10-14, 20, 22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zien (US 6,864,860).

Regarding claims 5, and 10-12, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus (Fig. 1, item 102), an associated method, an associated recording medium, and an associated program (Fig. 1, Zien is utilizing computers to carry out the method of claim 10, where each computer is capable of running programs off of a recording medium), the apparatus comprising: production means (Fig. 1, item 102, the CPU is the production means) for producing a plurality of graphic images (Fig. 2, item 202) representative of output data (see col. 4, lines 31-37) to be outputted to a different information processing apparatus (Fig. 1, item 106); and display means (Fig. 1, item 110) for successively displaying the graphic images produced by said production means.

Regarding claim 6, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus wherein the graphic images are two-dimensional codes (Fig. 202, item 202), each of which represents data of a predetermined data amount (see col. 5, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 7, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus wherein an image of one frame is displayed by a single screen scanning operation, and said display means successively displays one of the graphic images every time one frame is displayed (see col. 4, lines 25-28, where the graphic image is shown on a single frame even though the camera can only capture one frame per second).

Regarding claims 13, and 24-26, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus (Fig. 1, item 106), an associated method, an associated recording medium,

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and an associated program (Fig. 1, item 106, see col. 3, lines 8-10, Zien is utilizing a portable device to carry out the method of claim 24, where the portable device can be a laptop which runs programs off of a recording medium), the apparatus comprising: detection means (Fig. 1, item 108) for successively detecting a plurality of graphic images (Fig. 2, item 202) representative of input data (see col. 4, lines 31-37) inputted from a different information processing apparatus (Fig. 1, item 102) through successive display of the graphic images on said different information processing apparatus (see col. 4, lines 23-29, where the discussion of the camera only capturing one frame per second is indicative of successive display on the CPU's display screen); and acquisition means for acquiring the input data based on the graphic images successively detected by said detection means (Fig. 6 shows the portable device's acquisition means based on the input data).

Regarding claim 14, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus, wherein the graphic images are two-dimensional codes (Fig. 202, item 202), each of which represents data of a predetermined data amount (see col. 5, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 20, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus further comprising processing means for processing (Fig. 1, item 106 it is inherent that the portable device contains an internal processor), when said acquisition means acquires instruction information associated with the input data and indicating a process of the input data (Fig. 6, item 612, where decoding the data reveals the instructions on how to process the data), the input data in accordance with the instruction information (Fig. 6, item 614).

Regarding claim 22, Zien teaches an information processing apparatus wherein said processing means stores the input data acquired by said acquisition means in accordance with the instruction information (Fig. 6, item 614, it is inherent that the input data must be stored after it is processed).

5. Claims 27-28 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Takashi et al. (JP 07-175420) (hereafter, "Takashi").

Regarding claims 27, and 35-37, Takashi teaches an information processing apparatus (para. 4, the "electroluminescent device"), an associated method, an associated recording medium, and an associated computer-executable program (para. 2, Takashi teaches a device that can be used between computers, which inherently means it utilizes computer programs and recording mediums), the apparatus comprising: a display section including a plurality of pixels each including an electroluminescent element for emitting light to display an image (para. 4, it is inherent that the electroluminescent device contains a display section with the aforementioned elements); changeover means for changing over the direction of a voltage to be applied to each of the electroluminescent elements to change over driving of the electroluminescent element between driving for light emission and driving for light reception (para. 23, where it is described that during reverse bias the device detects an optical input on the display, where the reverse bias is the changeover); and detection means for detecting an input from the outside based on electric current generated in any of the electroluminescent elements driven for light reception as a result of the

changeover by said changeover means when the electroluminescent element receives light (para. 23, where the reverse bias situation is describing the detecting of an input based on electric current as a result of the reverse bias, which is the changeover).

Regarding claim 28, Takashi teaches an information processing apparatus wherein said changeover means forms a detection region including a plurality of the pixels whose respective electroluminescent elements are driven for light reception in a predetermined region of said display section (para. 23, where each component described here which is detecting at the time of a reverse bias must inherently form a predetermined detection region, even if that region is the whole display, because the description here is for a component of an electroluminescent display device.)

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zien in view of Russell et al. (US 2002/0069420)(hereafter, "Russell").

Regarding claim 21, Zien teaches the limitations of claim 20 as discussed above, however Zien does not teach an information processing apparatus wherein the input data acquired by said acquisition means are image data, and said processing means

controls display of an image corresponding to the image data based on the instruction information.

However, Russell does teach an information processing apparatus (para. 30, line 8) wherein the input data acquired by said acquisition means are image data (para. 30, lines 13-14) and said processing means controls display of an image corresponding to the image data based on the instruction information (para. 30, lines 10-13, where the user network device contains a media player to allow display of the movie on the device).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Russell in the teaching of Zien where the motivation to combine was to have a PDA that can display a video on its screen that was downloaded off of the internet.

8. Claims 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zien in view of Lichtfuss. (US US2002/0175915).

Regarding claim 23, Zien teaches the limitations of claim 20 as discussed above, however Zien does not teach an information processing apparatus wherein said processing means controls transmission of the input data acquired by said acquisition means to another apparatus in accordance with the instruction information.

However, Lichtfuss does teach an information processing apparatus (para. 29, line 11) wherein said processing means controls transmission of the input data acquired by said acquisition means to another apparatus (Fig. 1, item 100, para. 29, lines 6-11)



where a PDA can input directly to the projector, which is another apparatus) in accordance with the instruction information.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teaching of Lichtfuss in the teaching of Zien where the motivation to combine was to have a projector connected to Zien's PDA in order to be able to view movies on a larger screen.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

9. Claims 1-4 are allowed.
10. Claims 8-9, 15-19, and 30-33 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
11. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Relative to independent claim 1, the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Zien, Takashi) and the instant invention is that the said prior art does not teach an information processing apparatus comprising "a production means for producing a plurality of first graphic images representative of output data to be outputted to a different information processing apparatus;" as well as a "detection means for detecting a plurality of second graphic images representative of input data inputted from said different information processing apparatus in response to successive display of the second graphic images on said different information processing apparatus;"

Relative to dependent claim 8, the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Zien) and the instant invention is that the said prior art does not teach a display means that "successively displays an image based on the image data and displays one of the graphic images in the proximity of the displayed image."

Relative to dependent claim 9, the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Zien) and the instant invention is that the said prior art does not teach an information processing apparatus, "further comprising outputting means for outputting sound based on music data, and wherein the output data are music data, and said display means successively displays the graphic images in synchronism with said outputting means outputs sound based on the output data."

Relative to dependent claim 15, the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Zien) and the instant invention is that the said prior art does not teach "formation means for forming, at a portion of a display region of said display means in which the image is displayed, a detection region in which the graphic images are successively detected by said detection means."

Relative to dependent claim 29, the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Takashi) and the instant invention is that the said prior art does not teach "a display region.....for light emission.....separated from the detection region."

Relative to dependent claim 30, the major difference between the teaching of the prior art of record (Takashi) and the instant invention is that the said prior art does not teach an apparatus where "electric current generated when said second

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electroluminescent element receives reflected light originating from the light emitted from said first electroluminescent element."

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Lee et al. (US 6,930,658) teaches a light-detecting unit on an organic light-emitting display. Fields (US 6,466,145) teaches a method of transferring data from a display to a PDA by using graphical images on the screen.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sameer K. Gokhale whose telephone number is (571) 272-5553. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on (571) 272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SKG

Sameer Gokhale

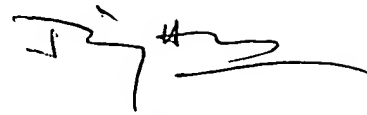
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jimmy Nguyen', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

**JIMMY NGUYEN**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**